

**CONFIDENTIAL.]**

[No. 4 of 1887.

**REPORT**  
ON  
**NATIVE PAPERS**  
FOR THE

Week ending the 22nd January 1887.

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		The police and the temple of Jaggannath	ib.
		The National Congress and the Mahomedans of Cuttack	ib.
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		Prayer for the release of the transported Rajah of	ib.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	<b>ASSAMESE.</b>			
	<b>Monthly.</b>			
1	" Assam Vilasini "	Sibsagar	.....	
2	" Assam News "	Ditto	450	
	<b>BENGALI.</b>			
	<b>Monthly.</b>			
3	" Ahammadí "	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	
4	" Kasipore Nibási "	Kasipore, Burrisal ..	.....	
	<b>Fortnightly.</b>			
5	" Ave Maria "	Calcutta	.....	15th January 1887.
6	" Purva Darpan "	Chittagong	700	3rd ditto.
7	" Silchar "	Silchar, Assam	.....	
	<b>Weekly.</b>			
8	" Ananda Bazar Patriká "	Calcutta	700	17th ditto.
9	" Arya Darpan "	Ditto	102	14th ditto.
10	" Arya Pratibhá "	Halishahar	.....	
11	" Bangabási "	Calcutta	20,000	1st ditto.
12	" Bháratbási "	Ditto	3,000	
13	" Bhárat Mihir "	Ditto	2,500	
14	" Burdwán Sanjivani "	Burdwan	302	11th ditto.
15	" Cháruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	10th ditto.
16	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca	450	16th ditto.
17	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly	825	14th ditto.
18	" Garib "	Dacca	.....	
19	" Grambási "	Uluberia	.....	13th ditto.
20	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	
21	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore	508	
22	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto	.....	
23	" Nava Mediní "	Midnapore	.....	
24	" Navavibhákar Sádháraní "	Calcutta	1,000	17th ditto.
25	" Paridarshak "	Sylhet	450	8th ditto.
26	" Prajá Bandhu "	Chandernagore	995	7th ditto.
27	" Pratikár "	Berhampore	600	14th ditto.
28	" Púrva Bangabási "	Noakholly	.....	
29	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh "	Kakiná, Rungpore	205	
30	" Sahachar "	Calcutta	500	12th ditto.
31	" Samaya "	Ditto	2,350	7th ditto.
32	" Sanjivani "	Ditto	4,000	15th ditto.
33	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong	800	1st and 14th January 1887.
34	" Sáraswat Patra "	Dacca	400	
35	" Som Prakásh "	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	17th January 1887.
36	" Srímanta Saudagár "	Calcutta	.....	17th ditto.
37	" Sulabha Samáchár and Kusadaha "	Ditto	3,000	
38	" Surabhi and Patáká "	Ditto	700	13th ditto.
	<b>Daily.</b>			
39	" Dainik "	Calcutta	7,000	17th to 20th January 1887.
40	" Samvád Prabhákar "	Ditto	200	13th to 18th & 20th ditto.
41	" Samvád Purnachandrodaya "	Ditto	300	14th to 20th ditto.
42	" Samachár Chandriká "	Ditto	625	
43	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká "	Ditto	500	
	<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>			
	<b>Weekly.</b>			
44	" Dacca Gazette "	Dacca	.....	
	<b>HINDI.</b>			
	<b>Monthly.</b>			
45	" Kshatriya Pratika "	Patna	.....	
	<b>Weekly.</b>			
46	" Aryávarta "	Calcutta	.....	18th January 1887.
47	" Behar Bandhu "	Bankipore	.....	
48	" Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta	1,500	13th ditto.
49	" Sár Sudhánidhi "	Ditto	500	10th & 17th ditto.
50	" Uchit Baktá "	Ditto	4,500	15th ditto.
51	" Hindi Samáchár "	Bhagulpore	1,000	
	<b>PERSIAN.</b>			
	<b>Weekly.</b>			
52	" Jám-Jahán-numá "	Calcutta	250	14th ditto.
	<b>URDU.</b>			
	<b>Weekly.</b>			
53	" Gauhur "	Calcutta	196	
54	" Sharaf-ul-Akhbar "	Benar	150	
55	" Al Funch "	Bankipore	.....	
	<b>Bi-weekly.</b>			
56	" Akhbar-i-darusaltanat "	Calcutta	340	
	<b>Daily.</b>			
57	" Urdu Guide "	Calcutta	212	14th to 19th ditto.
	<b>URDU.</b>			
	<b>Monthly.</b>			
58	" Taraka and Subhavartá "	Cuttack	.....	
59	" Dhiksábandhu "	Ditto	.....	January 1887.
60	" Pradip "	Ditto	.....	
	<b>Weekly.</b>			
61	" Utkal Dipiká "	Cuttack	200	8th ditto.
62	" Balasore Samvad, Váhika "	Balasore	200	6th ditto.
63	" Nebaka "	Cuttack	200	13th ditto.

## I.— FOREIGN POLITICS.

**THE Samaya,** of the 7th January, says that the Sultan can see through the wiles of the English. Why should the other European powers, and especially France,

France and Burmah.

SAMAYA,  
Jan. 7th, 1887.

which is greatly interested in maintaining a control over the Suez Canal, allow England to exercise exclusive control over it? In Burmah the English are killing people without distinction of sex, and the country is full of wailings. Is this the peace for which the English had said that they were occupying Burmah? The English will have to waste a great deal of strength in subjugating that country. If the ruby mines of Burmah excited their cupidity, why did they not beg them of the Burmese King? They did not beg because they were afraid of losing prestige. The civilized English prefer robbery to begging. So much for their civilization.

2. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 17th January, says that France may send her army, which she is increasing,

France and Germany.

in some other direction than that of

Germany. The French Minister has often given out that Egypt belongs to the French, and that he will not allow any other nation to establish its ascendancy over that country. If France is resolved to establish her power in Egypt on a firmer footing, she may send her army in that direction and not against Germany.

3. The same paper believes that if Lord Dufferin firmly resolves to restore peace in Burmah, peace will be restored sooner or later; but it will not last long. The Burmese will take up arms as

soon as the strength of the British army is reduced. The Chinese, though not themselves a warlike people, may easily rouse the Burmese to rebellion. Any European enemy of England, who happens to create any influence for itself in China, will be able to excite disorder in Burmah with Chinese assistance. The writer says that as soon as peace is restored in Burmah the English should give up all direct connection with her, and thus display true greatness of mind. The writer says that Bengalis, who had condemned Lord Dufferin in connection with the Burmese war, had done so not through malice or ill-feeling, but simply because they honestly believed that the war would be injurious to the British Government. If they had sought their own interests instead of those of the Government, they would have themselves advised the Burmese war. Everybody knows that the Burmese war is one of those things which led the Government to appoint the Public Service Commission, the chief object of which is to find out how natives may be given higher appointments on smaller salaries with a view to removing the financial difficulties occasioned by that war. Thus confusion in Burmah is favourable to the interests of Bengalis. And yet Bengalis are condemning the Burmese war. This should convince Lord Dufferin that Bengalis are not so bad as they are thought to be.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

Affairs in Burmah—Lord Dufferin and  
Bengalis.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

4. The *Sansodhini*, of the 1st January, appeals to the Magistrate and the Commissioner of Chittagong to direct the

Drunkards in Chittagong.

SANSODHINI,  
Jan. 1st, 1887.

Police to put a stop to the intolerable nuisance caused by bands of drunkards passing through the public streets of that town at midnight and coarsely abusing respectable people. Is it not the duty of the Police to stop this nuisance?

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Jan. 20th, 1887.

5. The *Samvad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 20th January, says that men who live by practising frauds upon others are strong in all quarters of Calcutta. In many cases, such as in fraudulent auction sales, in the use of false weights, &c., the frauds are practised with the knowledge of the constables, who are generally bribed. The Calcutta Police should pay particular attention to this matter.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

6. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 13th January, referring to the remarks of the Chief Justice in the Snelling case, which, according to him, furnishes indications of race antagonism, sarcastically observes that this discovery argues the possession by the Chief Justice of great keenness of apprehension. When a European Magistrate convicts a European criminal the case must be reckoned as one of race antagonism.

(d)—*Education.*

BHARATBASI,  
Jan. 1st, 1887.

7. The *Bháratbási*, of the 1st January, says that the Sanskrit College was established with the view of enabling students to learn Sanskrit within a shorter time than is required for that purpose in the *tols*. For many years after its establishment the College imparted education in a satisfactory manner. It turned out such men as Pundits Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar, Ramgati Nayaratna, Ramkamal Bhattacharjya, Krishnakamal Bhattacharjya, Shivanath Shastri, Haraprasad Shastri, Nilambar Mukerjea and Nilmani Mukerjea. But the present condition of the College is really very bad. It is mere waste of money to give Sanskrit education to students who, after receiving systematic Sanskrit training, cannot answer such simple questions in Sanskrit as are set at the Entrance Examination. The M.A. class of the Sanskrit College cannot be maintained without introducing outside students, and the education imparted in the college has so far deteriorated that students cannot take honors in Sanskrit at the B.A. examination even after ten years' study of Sanskrit.

BHARATBASI.

Appointment of Dr. Prasanna Kumar Roy as Registrar, Calcutta University.

SILCHAR,  
Jan. 3rd, 1887.

9. The *Silchar*, of the 3rd January, dwells on the imperfect state of education in Cachar. It is only a very few candidates that pass in the second and third

divisions from the zillah school, and the number of those who pass in the first division is almost nil. The condition of the Hailakandi minor school is not good. A candidate or two pass the Minor Scholarship Examination from the school every third or fourth year. The number of pupils on the roll of the school is also small. The condition of the Banskandi school will become deplorable if the Government grant of Rs. 10 is discontinued. The number of pathsalas is nearly 150, but their internal condition is miserable.

SILCHAR.

10. The same paper says that the unpopularity of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Baboo Giris Chunder Dutta, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Baboo Giris Chunder Dutta, is due to his rude manners. He has many faults, such as inordinate love of power, meddlesomeness, &c., which he ought to correct. While on a visit to the Katigura school he is stated to have observed in the presence of the Inspector of Schools that some dogs had been imported into Cachar. This was very bad if he meant by dogs the schoolmasters of the district.

11. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th January, has the following on the advancement of Sanskrit learning :—

*Study of Sanskrit in tols.*

The Government grant of Rs. 12,000 a year will be rather small. As to the disposal of that sum, the present plan of awarding prizes according to the results of examinations seems to be the best. There is no need of spending Rs. 2,000 every year in the inspection of *tols*. It will be also desirable to teach a little history and geography in the *tols*. But the best thing that could be done, after all, is to introduce a higher Sanskrit course into the University curriculum instead of making separate arrangements for the study of Sanskrit.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 11th, 1887.

12. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th January, highly approves of the warm eulogy pronounced by Dr. Hunter upon the late Professor Prasanna Kumar Sarvadikari at the last Convocation.

*The late Baboo Prasanna Kumar Sarvadikari.* 13. The *Grambasi*, of the 13th January, hopes that a great deal of good may be done by the Conference which Mr. Croft is about to call with a view of discussing the question of the advancement of female education and other matters relating to it.

14. The same paper is glad that Pundit Mahesa Chandra Nayaratna is endeavouring to improve the Sanskrit *tols* of this country.

*Sanskrit tols.* 15. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th January, has learnt that the Surat High School will be abolished, and that orders will be issued to admit its pupils into the

Mission school. The writer, however, cannot believe that Lord Dufferin will act with such insincerity after his express declaration that he is a friend of high education in this country, and he hopes that the news will ultimately prove false.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 12th, 1887.

GRAMBASI,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

GRAMBASI.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 15th, 1887.

SANJIVANI.

16. The same paper, referring to the selection of Fellows by the Calcutta University, observes that it is difficult to find out the extraordinary principle which is followed in the selection of Fellows. It is not known who makes the selection ; but to judge from his *method of procedure* it would seem that he must be an extraordinary creature. What special connection have Rajahs and Maharajahs with the University that they should be selected as its Fellows ? Will the man who made the selections explain to the public his reasons for selecting Nawab Abdool Ruhman as a Fellow of the University ? Moulvi Juharuddin Ahmad, a Teacher in the Campbell Medical School, has been selected a Fellow of the University. Without objecting to his selection, it may be asked upon what principle are *doctors* selected as Fellows of the University ? It is again remarkable that Dr. Bhagaban Chunder Rudra, a distinguished student of the Calcutta Medical College, and Dr. Gopal Chandra Roy, a man of European reputation, are not yet selected as Fellows. On the other hand, the honour of Fellowship has been conferred upon one Baboo Biresvar Mittra, PH.D., about whom the writer knows nothing. The writer has learnt from a reliable source that Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee was specially recommended for a Fellowship by Dr. Hunter, and his name was sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who, it is said, refused to invest him with the distinction. His Honour's reasons are, firstly, that Baboo Surendra Nath was expelled from the Civil Service ; secondly, that he was imprisoned for contempt of Court ; and thirdly, that he is an irrepressible political agitator. The first two reasons cannot have weighed much with His Honour, who made Baboo Surendra Nath an Honorary Magistrate in spite of them. So the last reason was the real reason of Sir Rivers Thompson's refusal to recommend Baboo Surendra Nath for a Fellowship.

SOM PRakash,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

17. The *Som Prakash*, of the 17th January, is glad that Lord Dufferin desires to encourage Sanskrit education. Sanskrit education may make greater progress than at present if it is encouraged by Government.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

18. The *Navavibhákar Sádhárani*, of the 17th January, referring to the statement of Dr. Hunter at the Convocation that in every country literature has developed in the midst of poverty, says that it is impossible for a man, having no food to eat, to cultivate literature. Under Mussulman rule wealthy Bengalis gave liberal encouragement to learning, and many excellent works were therefore produced during that time. But wealthy Indians do not now encourage literature, and men of genius and ability are therefore compelled to abandon its pursuit. Dr. Hunter has advised native scholars to translate Indian books into English. But the writer is of opinion that native scholars should, in the first instance, develop their language and enrich their literature by writing original works. The Bengali language is now making rapid progress. Many men, though engaged in engrossing avocations for livelihood, have still devoted their lives to its development. A few men have also been able to make Bengali literature their profession and life-long occupation. Wealthy natives take no notice of them. Government knows them not. The University does not also recognise their services. If they ask the University for encouragement, their prayers are rejected. Purely literary men are rare in this country. It will be well if Dr. Hunter recognises purely literary men who, rising superior to the temptations of Government service, devote themselves body and soul to the cultivation of literature.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

19. The same paper recommends the introduction of suitable measures for the encouragement of Sanskrit education. But care should be taken not to

make education superficial by spreading it over a wide area. Profound Sanskrit learning has disappeared with great Professors of the Sanskrit College, like Pundits T'aranath Tarkavachaspati, Bharat Chandra Siromani, Premchand Tarkavagis, and Joynarayan Tarkapanchanan. Not one man capable of worthily filling the posts of those great Pandits has been turned out by the Sanskrit College for a long time since its establishment. And the reason is that the education given in it embraces only a little of each of many subjects. The Sanskrit College ought to be converted into a purely Sanskrit institution. The present system of education in the Sanskrit College and the system of examinations in vogue in the University should not be introduced into the *tols*. Those systems are incompatible with deep learning; and as there is still a little of deep learning in the *tols*, those systems should not be introduced there.

DAINIK,  
Jan. 18th, 1887.

20. The *Dainik*, of the 18th January, says that the number of Mussulman students in the schools of Assam is falling off in spite of the appointment of Mussulman Inspectors of Schools and the introduction of the Mussulman system of education, to the want of which the Mussulmans of Bengal are in the habit of attributing their backwardness in education. But after what has been seen in Assam the Mussulmans of Bengal must feel rather confounded and admit that their love of knowledge is not so strong as that of Hindus.

DAINIK,  
Jan. 20th, 1887.

21. The *Dainik*, of the 20th January, does not doubt that technical education of the English type will kill the still living native industries. Existing native industries can be saved by making a little effort. The buildings erected by the Public Works Department are not

Technical education and native artisans.

made in the ancient Indian style. For this reason native artisans cannot be utilised in their construction. Competent art critics like Lord Randolph Churchill have said that the architecture produced by the Public Works Department in India is defective in beauty. That architecture will improve if the skill of the native artisan is made use of to give it the old Indian form. It will also become less costly, as has been shown by Mr. Growse. Dr. Hunter has said that Government is not in a position to spend money for the spread of technical education. Government need not spend any money; but it can greatly encourage native artistic skill by employing native architects. Wealthy Indians will also patronize native architects if they see Government patronizing them. But Government does not venture to adopt this course from the fear of injuring the interests of English Engineers.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

22. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th January, is glad that the Government has disallowed the high water-rate of six per cent. fixed by the Burdwan Municipality.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 11th, 1887.

23. The same paper draws the attention of the Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan to a notice issued by the Municipality demanding double water-rates

The Burdwan Municipality.  
from those who have taken water-pipes into their houses. The Commissioners are requested to reconsider the whole question of the water-rates which have become very burdensome to the rate-payers.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

24. A correspondent of the same paper considers the increase of salary given to Mr. Stoney as waste of public money.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

25. The *Pratikár*, of the 14th January, asks the Berhampore Municipality to at once remove the privy nuisance in the flat of the Steam Company standing on the north of the Khagra Muri ghât. The privy is used by the crew of the flat, and the water at the ghât is thereby rendered so filthy that the people of the locality cannot but feel great repugnance in using it.

PRATIKAR,  
Jan. 14th, 1887.

26. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th January, referring to the order of the Lieutenant-Governor for the introduction of Local Self-Government into Barisal and Mymensingh, remarks that His Honour has done one good act on the occasion of laying down his office.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 15th, 1887.

27. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 16th January, alluding to the location of the night-soil dépôt of the Narayangunge Municipality on the east of the Hajeegunge Railway Station, remarks that as offensive smells are carried therefrom as far as the Munsif's Court, making the quarters of the pleaders and the officers of the court almost uninhabitable, and seriously affecting public health in Narayangunge, the attention of the Government should be directed to the removal of the nuisance.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Jan. 16th, 1887.

28. The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 17th January, complains that Mr. Carstairs, the late Chairman, and Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary of the Howrah Municipality, established a night-soil dépôt at a spot in Bantra with human habitations at short distances around it, though a site could easily have been found further away. The writer is sorry that the Municipality has made no enquiries into the truth of the statements made in the petition of the people living near the dépôt, and he hopes that no final decision will be arrived at on the point without making proper enquiries.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

## (f)—Questions affecting the land.

SAMAYA,  
Jan. 7th, 1887.

29. The *Samaya*, of the 7th January, strongly condemns the charging of revenue upon lakhiraj lands. Charging of compound interest amounting to ten annas and a half in every rupee in three

years and a half upon arrears of revenue due from owners of lakhiraj lands. Returns showing rents of less than two rupees per bigha have not been accepted by Baboo Hemchandra Kar, Deputy Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. This is dreadful. It is easy to imagine the hardship which this high rate of revenue will entail upon men who have to maintain large families on incomes derived from ten or twelve bighas of lakhiraj land. The correspondent thinks that Government has not done well in charging revenue upon lakhiraj lands which were exempted from revenue under Mussulman rule. Government ought to exempt poor proprietors of lakhiraj lands from the payment of revenue.

CHARUVARTA,  
Jan. 10th, 1887.

30. The *Charuvarta*, of the 10th January, remarks that the mischievous tendency of the new Tenancy Act has begun to manifest itself in pergannah Atia.

The granting of rent receipts has begun to be attended with great trouble and disputes between the tenant and the zemindar. The latter having included abwabs in the amount due as rent, the former has practically stopped payment of rent. Zemindars possessing small shares in estates have thus been compelled to borrow money in order to meet the Government demand. The line of conduct adopted by Karimunneessa, widow of Abdul Hakim, the late zemindar of Delduar, is, however, very commendable. She has given up a portion of the abwabs, and her tenants are therefore gladly paying rents to her. The other zemindars of Atia ought to follow her example.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 11th, 1887.

31. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th January, complains of the inconvenience caused to tenants in depositing current rent in the district Collectorate

The Bengal Tenancy Act.  
upon the zemindar's refusing to accept it on the ground of arrear rents remaining unpaid. In such cases a journey to the district Collectorate often entails a good deal of trouble and expense on the tenants who are generally cultivators. The right of depositing rent by means of money-orders should therefore be conceded to them.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI

32. The same paper draws the attention of the Government to another inconvenience felt by jotdars and cultivators in consequence of the provision of the

The Bengal Tenancy Act.  
Tenancy Act, which requires that in every instance land is sublet both the jotdar and the cultivator must get their pattas and kabulyats registered. When land is sublet for a short period, pattas are not, however, of so much importance as kabulyats. And, as a matter of fact, it is only the kabulyat that is taken by the zemindar in order to guard his own interest, and the cost of executing it has to be borne by the tenant. The ordinary registration fee is 12 annas per bigha, and the rent of a bigah of land is probably as much. The registration fee should therefore be reduced to six annas, and Government will gain instead of losing by such reduction.

GRAMVÁSI,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

33. The *Gramvási*, of the 13th January, is sorry that the provision relating to distraint should be abused by the

The Bengal Tenancy Act.  
zemindar, and the poor ryot thereby subjected to oppression. Sometimes zemindars and talukdars distraint even exempted lakhiraj lands, and carry away their produce. At other times they attach lands, belonging to people who are not their tenants. As the object which the zemindars have in view in such cases is simply to harass the tenants, the amount due as arrears of rent is purposely exaggerated in the applications for distraint. Munsifs are therefore requested to institute

enquiries into the question of ownership of the land before granting applications for distraint.

34. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 16th January, considers the recent circular of the Bengal Board of Revenue, taking away the right of the public to fish

The Bengal Board of Revenue. in navigable and tidal rivers, to be of an alarming character. The right to fish in most rivers was included among the rights which were conferred on the zemindar by the permanent settlement. He has been in possession of that right up to the present time, and that right has all along been recognised by the Board of Revenue. It is most unjust to take away the right now. It is wonderful how a circular like this could come out of the Board when a high-minded man like Mr. Cotton was at its head.

DACCA PRAKASH  
Jan. 16th, 1887.

(h)—General.

35. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 1st January, says that the decision of the Public Service Commission will be in consonance with public opinion if it is based upon the evidence given before it at Lahore.

The Public Service Commission and the evidence of the people of the North-Western Provinces. It is impossible to say what the nature of the evidence that will be given by the people of the North-Western Provinces will be. Most people in those provinces are *ap-ke-wastes*. The Mussulmans there are in favour of the Statutory Civil Service. They are also well skilled in the art of flattery. The Calcutta Mahomedan Association follows in most cases the example of a particular section of the Mussulman community in the North-Western Provinces, and it is therefore now making an exhibition of very servile characteristics. Its members are dancing attendance upon Anglo-Indian Editors. The North-Western Provinces form also the most backward portion of India in point of education, and people there accordingly prefer flattery to open competition for promotion in the public service. The North-Western Provinces evidence is not therefore likely to reflect popular feeling and opinion.

BHARATBASI.  
Jan. 1st, 1887.

36. The same paper says that in 1833 and 1853 Parliament declared natives eligible for all posts in the public service. It is again inspired with pity for Indians, and will again make a similar declaration. Some fuss and noise will probably be made again forty years hence. Whatever the Public Service Commission may say, and whatever the nature of the laws that may be made by Parliament, the removal of the many iniquities of the Government in this country seems to be impossible. It is very difficult for a Government, whose officers make it a cardinal point of theirs to distrust the people, to do anything generous. Natives have long waited for better things. They will wait a little longer and see how far unrighteousness is carried.

BHARATBASI.

37. The same paper is glad that Government has requested Baboos Ramsunker Sen and Kalicharn Ghose to give evidence before the Public Service Commission. No harm would have been done if Baboo Abhaicharan Dass had not been asked to give evidence.

BHARATBASI.

Some witnesses selected by Government for giving evidence before the Public Service Commission. 38. The same paper, referring to the declaration made by the new Governor of Madras that he will be glad to see any native on public business, expresses the hope that other Governors will follow this example. There is nothing that may be lost and a great deal that can be gained by doing so.

BHARATBASI.

BHARATBASI.  
Jan. 1st, 1887.

39. The same paper says that the resolution on the Police Report, in which reflections have been made against the

A resolution drafted by Mr. Phillips and the High Court. High Court, was drafted by Mr. Phillips. Some time ago Mr. Phillips published a book

in which he called the Judges of the High Court foolish and thoughtless. He seems to bear grudge against the High Court, and it is probable that he may have been censured by the High Court for some reason or other. But whoever the man that drafted the resolution, the Lieutenant-Governor is certainly responsible for it. The writer will be glad to see the dispute brought to an end.

BHARATBASI.

The evidence of Mr. Lewis before the Public Service Commission.

40. The same paper says that of all the witnesses who were examined before the Public Service Commission at Lahore, Mr. Lewis, Principal of the Lahore College, gave evidence of the most impudent

nature. He said that no one likes Bengalis, and that natives are very much in favour of the Statutory Civil Service. Why make such false statements?

BHARATBASI.

Sir Rivers Thompson and disregard of the orders of the High Court.

41. The same paper, referring to the Baraset case, says that Sir Rivers Thompson is encouraging disobedience of the orders of the High Court with the view of maintaining the prestige of Civilian Magistrates.

Sir Rivers Thompson is the most worthless Lieutenant-Governor that Bengal has yet got. It may be that Sir Rivers does not know all about the case, but he is still responsible for the lamentable scene of disobedience of the High Court's orders which the country has had to witness. His administration has been from its commencement characterized by Civilian oppression. The imprisonment of school-boys, the awakening of race-feeling at the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation, the attempts made to cause the failure of the Self-Government scheme, the oppression of the ryots of the Midnapore Khas Mehals, the ill-treatment of the Maharani of Tikari and of the Maharani of Burdwan, and great popular oppression—these things have disgraced his administration. The writer heartily prays for Sir Rivers' speedy departure from this country in sound health.

SAMAYA,  
Jan. 7th, 1887.

The Burdwan Charitable Asylum and the dispute about the possession of the Kujang and Shujamutha estates.

42. The *Samaya*, of the 7th January, referring to Mr. Reily's proposal to reduce the expenditure of the Charitable Asylum of the Burdwan estate, says that nothing could be more lamentable than the intended demolition of that monument of the late Maharajah Mahatap Chand's glory. The writer hopes that Messrs. Coxhead and Reynolds will not sanction this proposal, and will put a stop to Mr. Reily's high-handed proceedings. The writer approves of the arrangements which have been proposed by the manager with a view of making an amicable settlement of the dispute between the Dowager Maharani and the Court of Wards concerning the possession of the Kujang and Shujamutha estates. The arrangements will be advantageous to both parties. The writer is sorry that the other manager is opposed to this arrangement.

BURDWAN SANJAVINI,  
Jan. 11th, 1887.

The Queen's Proclamation.

43. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 11th January, in a paragraph written sarcastically, thanks the Viceroy for correcting the erroneous notion entertained

by the people of this country that the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 is not mere dead letter.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

The Public Service Commission.

44. The same paper says that the members of the Public Service Commission are doing their work well, but it is difficult to say what the ultimate result will be. The results of Commissions in such cases are generally doubtful. Though, as subjects of the Queen-Empress, natives are on the same footing

with the British in thisuntry, still, as members of the ruling race, the latter enjoy larger rights. The Queen-Empress, whatever her personal inclination might be, has no power to act against the will of the British people ; and the demands of the ruling people, whether just or unjust, must be therefore conceded to them. In the case of a conflict of interests, the interests of the Englishman are sure to prevail. Now the interests of the Englishman must suffer if he enjoys only the same facilities as the native for entering the higher departments of the public service. The only ground of hope, in relation to the Commission, lies therefore in this, that, as the value of the rupee has fallen and the cost of administration has consequently increased, the necessity of employing qualified natives on smaller salaries in the place of highly-paid civilians is now recognized by the Government, and has become unavoidable.

**45. The Sahachar,** of the 12th January, says that the dissatisfaction caused by the imposition of the income-tax is already so strong that it would be unsafe to increase it. The expenditure of Government has had to be enormously increased from a fear of Russian designs. There are also the Burmese difficulties. A large sum of money will have to be set apart in the next budget for military operations in Burmah. Mere retrenchment will not remove the financial difficulties of Government. Government must increase its revenues. The only means of doing so is the re-imposition of the import duties and the raising of the salt-tax. Government should adopt no other measures if it sought its own welfare. How will Lord Dufferin approve of Lord Lytton's unsound financial policy, seeing that that policy was condemned by an eminent financier like Mr. Gladstone ? If even a brave statesman like Lord Dufferin sacrifices the interests of India to those of Manchester, to whom will Indians look for justice ? Lord Dufferin can easily change the financial policy of Lord Lytton. The financial difficulties of Government give him a good opportunity for doing so. Men like Mr. Gladstone and the whole Native and Anglo-Indian community will support him if he re-imposes the import duties. It cannot be said that the increase, which has taken place in the export of English cloths, is due to the abolition of those duties ; for it is found that the cost of manufacturing cloth has increased 20 per cent. and its price has fallen. If those duties are re-imposed, the sale of English cloth will not be affected, and Indians will not be injured. By adopting the policy of re-imposing the import duties, Government may be in a position to abolish the income-tax, and thus remove the dissatisfaction which has been caused by its imposition. It will be a matter of regret if Lord Dufferin lets this opportunity pass by. Another means of removing the financial difficulties of Government is the raising of the salt-tax. The reduction of that tax has in no way benefited poor people. The increased consumption of salt is not due to the reduction of the salt tax, but to increased supplies of Liverpool salt. A slight rise or fall in the price of an article, which is consumed by everybody in small quantities, possesses no essential significance. Let Lord Dufferin first re-impose the import duties, and then, if they are found not to bring in sufficient revenue, let him increase the salt-tax. There is no other means of removing the financial difficulties of Government.

**46. The Samvád Prabhákar,** of the 13th January, sarcastically observes that every Hindu ought to thank Government for taking in its own hands the management of the worship of the god Jagannath, which is an indication that the Government is gradually giving up Christianity and embracing the Hindu faith.

Temple of Jagannath.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 12th, 1887.

SAMVAD PRABHAKA  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

GRAMVÁSI,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

47. The *Gramvási*, of the 13th January, complains of imperfect postal arrangements in the mofussil, and dwells on the delay and inconvenience caused to villagers owing to the want of a sufficient number of post peons to distribute letters. The work of distributing letters can be advantageously entrusted to village chowkidars, who have very little work to do.

SURABHI & PATAKÁ,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

48. The *Surabhi* and *Pataká*, of the 13th January, alluding to the transportation of Divya Sinha of Orissa, remarks that His Honour, if willing, might remit the remaining few years of the sentence, and thus perform at least one graceful act before leaving the country.

PRATIKÁR,  
Jan. 14th, 1887.

49. Referring to the High Court's decision in the Snelling case, the *Pratikár*, of the 14th January, sarcastically observes that it is probable that with a view of putting the guard Snelling to trouble, on account of enmity borne by her against him in a former birth, Rohini had jumped out of the carriage, and brought a false charge against him. Should not the public now expect Rohini to be punished with imprisonment for instituting a false case against the guard?

URDU GUIDE,  
Jan. 15th, 1887.

50. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 15th January, says that it is a matter of wonder that while the Government of India and the Bengal Government are trying to improve the condition of Mussulmans, the High Court is indifferent in the matter.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 15th, 1887.

51. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th January, alluding to the proposal of the *Statesman* that Kukees should be deprived of their weapons, observes that Kukees are not Bengalis, and that many lives are likely to be lost in the attempt to disarm them. Again, if disarmed, it will be impossible for the Kukees to live in forests infested with wild animals.

SANJIVANI.

52. The same paper, referring to the Association established in England for the purpose of reforming thieves, draws the attention of the public to the want of such institutions in this country.

SANJIVANI.

53. The same paper has learnt from a correspondent of the *Mirror* that the cause of the quarrel between Mr. Coxhead and Mr. Beames is a violation of etiquette on the part of the latter, who, it is said, did not return Mr. Coxhead's visit to him. When called upon to explain this incivility, Mr. Beames is said to have accused Mr. Coxhead of causing the death of his friend the late Mr. Miller, and to have informed him that the Lieutenant-Governor had stated to him (Mr. Beames) that if he (Mr. Coxhead) did not go away on leave, he would send him to some other district. On a reference to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor the matter has been decided against Mr. Beames, the Lieutenant-Governor stating at the same time that he said nothing to Mr. Beames about transferring Mr. Coxhead. Again, if the correspondent is to be believed, Mr. Beames drives out every evening in carriages belonging to the Burdwan Raj.

Two grave charges have thus been brought against Mr. Beames, namely, that of telling a lie and using other people's property. If the charges be true, the question may be asked, is Mr. Beames fit for the high office of a Commissioner?

SANJIVANI.

54. The same paper, referring to the meeting held at Kanaipur to discuss the Coolie Emigration Act, remarks that such meetings should be held all over the country.

55. The same paper has learnt that the Finance Committee has recommended retrenchments in the Bengal Secretariat.

The Finance Committee and the Bengal Secretariat.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 15th, 1887.

costly than the Secretariat establishments in Madras and Bombay. The Bengal Government has three Secretaries and three Under-Secretaries, all Civilians on large salaries. In Madras and Bombay the Under-Secretaries are not Civilians. Each of them draws five hundred rupees per month. The reform of the Bengal Secretariat by the Finance Committee will have the effect of checking extravagant expenditure and, to a great extent also, the high-handed proceedings of the friends and kinsmen of Civilians.

56. The same paper, in an article headed "Indian Finance," remarks that in ten years (1875—1884) the expenditure of the Government has kept pace

The Indian Finance.  
with the income, both of them being thirteen crores of rupees roughly. The Government is thus financially in the situation of fools, living from hand to mouth. It makes no provisions for hard times. Like improvident people who go on borrowing in times of need without the power of paying their debts and are ultimately ruined, the Government is always living up to its income, and is thus every year making fresh additions to the sum total of its debt.

57. The *Dainik*, of the 17th January, cannot characterize the creation of the Statutory Civil Service as a bad measure. Arrangements for giving something

The Statutory Civil Service.  
are better than promising to give everything and then violating that promise. It is true that appointments to the Statutory Civil Service have not been made in the proportion fixed by Lord Lytton, but this is partly owing to the opposition of natives themselves to the Statutory Civil Service. The statement that men are not appointed to the Statutory Civil Service according to the results of competitive examinations is the statement either of a liar or of a fool. The writer does not think that none but those who have passed the Civil Service Examination possess judicial capacity. Had it been so, Bengali Judges could not have graced the High Court. It is also a mistake to suppose that the smaller salaries paid to Statutory Civilians have the effect of lowering them in the estimation of the public. Judges like Baboo Brajendra Kumar Sil, though they draw smaller salaries than European District Judges, are more respected by the people than many of the latter. Thus the Statutory Civil Service is in no way mischievous, and the writer will not recommend its abolition, even if arrangements be made for holding the Covenanted Civil Service Examination in India. If the Statutory Civil Service be abolished, men, comparatively deficient in the knowledge of English literature, philosophy, or science, which is tested by the Civil Service Examination, but which is not an essential possession in a judge, but possessing great legal acumen, the most essential qualification of a judicial officer, as well as a noble heart, will be unable to enter the public service.

58. The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 17th January, disapproves A new order for honouring men possessing merit. of the proposal to create a new order for honouring meritorious persons. Little by little people are learning to appreciate and respect merit, and Government will only check this healthy popular advancement by putting forward titled men as men of merit.

59. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson should, on the eve of his departure, grant the prayer of many eminent men for the remission of the punishment of the Rajah of Pooree. It is true that

The remission of the punishment of the Rajah of Pooree.

SANJIVANI.

DAINIK,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI

legislators and judges are not of opinion that there should be different punishments for different persons. But it cannot at the same time be denied that the same punishment should not be inflicted upon a coolie and upon a gentleman for committing the same offence. Will not Sir Rivers Thompson consider that if transportation for life be an adequate punishment for a common murderer, a lighter punishment must be adequate where the murderer is a man like the Rajah of Pooree?

**ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,**  
Jan 17th, 1887.

60. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 17th January, says that the Public Service Commission is taking the evidence of a large number of witnesses who are

saying various things on the various questions put to them. It is therefore difficult to say how the Commission will come to a decision on the several points which it has taken up for consideration. Government seems to have a policy of its own in this matter, and it will probably take into consideration only those facts and statements which will support that policy. It would have been better if Government had clearly stated that policy and collected opinions in strict reference to it. The enquiries as well as the conclusions of the Commission might then have assumed a definite form and character, and the labours of the Commission might have been of some use.

**SOM PRakash,**  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

61. The *Som Prakash*, of the 17th January, is glad that Government now sees the necessity of improving the condition of the native troops. The prices of

articles of food have considerably risen, and the salaries of the native troops therefore require to be increased. The loyalty of the devoted native troops will become deeper and warmer when they will hear that they will, like the English troops, receive pensions after 21 years' service, and not after 30 years' service as at present.

**SOM PRakash.**

The release of political prisoners on  
the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

62. The same paper requests Government to release political prisoners like the descendants of the Mughal Emperors, of Tippu Sultan, and of the King of Oudh on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

**SOM PRakash.**

The Finance Committee.

63. The same paper, referring to the proposal of the Finance Committee that the duties of the Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps and of Jails in the Bombay Presidency may be entrusted to the same person, says that this arrangement, which consists in vesting entirely different duties in the same officer, will be impracticable. The Committee has proposed no reductions in the establishment of the Board of Revenue. In spite of the assurance given by Government that high education will not be interfered with, the Surat College has been abolished, and the tuition fees in the Government College in the Deccan have been unduly increased. This means violation of the plighted word of Government, and no one can be a greater enemy of Government than those who are instrumental in the violation of its promises. The people have not derived the smallest benefit from the Finance Committee, but they have had to pay a large sum of money to its members as salaries.

**SOM PRakash.**

64. The same paper, referring to Mr. Edwin Arnold's attempt to get The removal of the Hindu temple in the Hindu temple of Mahadeva, situate amongst Buddha Gya. Buddhist temples in Buddha Gya, removed from its present site, remarks that the existence of the Hindu temple can by no means be objectionable, as sacrifices are not offered there, and that its removal will deeply wound the religious feelings of Hindus.

**DAINIK**  
Jan. 18th, 1887.

The release of the Rajah of Pooree.

65. The *Dainik*, of the 18th January, asks whether justice will be trampled under foot if the English Government, which is eager to show mercy to English

criminals, release the Rajah of Pooree by taking pity upon him and his sorrowing family. Will not Sir Rivers Thompson earn the thanks of natives by doing so good an act on the eve of his departure?

66. The same paper, referring to the proposal for increasing the holidays enjoyed by the High Court, says that the Judges are perhaps making this arrangement in order to show that they defy the public agitation for diminishing the holidays enjoyed by the Court.

67. A correspondent of the same paper, alluding to the evidence given before the Public Service Commission by Mr. Beck and Lala Bagesvari Dayal, says that it is mere waste of time to examine such witnesses.

68. The *Aryavarta* (a new paper), of the 18th January, says that there can be no doubt about the excellence of the English Government; but such luxury and partiality as disgraced the rule of Indian princes are becoming gradually visible in the conduct of English officials. The Queen promised to make no distinction between Englishmen and natives; but great distinction is made between them in the administration of justice. The promise not to interfere with the Hindu religion has not also been kept. Government has entrusted an Englishman with the management of the temple of Jaggannath. What would be the feelings of Christians if a Hindu were entrusted with the management of a Christian Church?

69. The *Samvad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 19th January, says that if Government takes the worship of Jaggannath into its own hands, it will have dealt a death-blow to the religion of the Hindus.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

70. The *Bharatbasi*, of the 1st January, is glad that Maharajah Uday Pratap Singh of Bhinga has been appointed a member of the North-Western Provinces Legislative Council. There will be no reason for the public to be dissatisfied with the Legislative Councils if they are composed of such worthy men.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Jan. 19th, 1887.

BHARATBASI  
Jan. 1st, 1887.

71. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 13th January, referring to the appointment of Colonel Marshal as confidential minister of the Nizam, sarcastically remarks that the Nizam was really anxious to have an English Minister, and that, by-and-bye, all important posts in the Nizam's dominions will be filled by Englishmen.

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

72. The *Bharatbasi*, of the 1st January, referring to the rumour that some educated natives are desirous of presenting Sir Rivers Thompson with an address, says that it is because native character is so worthless, that their position is so wretched.

BHARATBASI,  
Jan. 1st, 1887.

73. The same paper asks, why does not the Defence Association institute a case against Sir Comer Petheram, when the *Pioneer* is of opinion that Sir Comer is responsible for Mr. Laidman's death?

BHARATBASI.

BHARATBASI,  
Jan. 1st, 1887

74. The same paper, referring to an article in the *Nineteenth Century* by Sir W. H. Gregory in which Brahmins and Mussulmans are strongly condemned, says that its writer cannot be a member of a respectable family, and is certainly the first in that family that has received the honour of Baronetcy. If he had been anything better, he could not have condemned another people in the manner he has done. He has said that, though Mussulmans were dissatisfied with the English before 1857, they have become deeply loyal since. He may have, however, heard that Mussulmans raised subscriptions secretly in order to assist the Mahdi in the Soudan war, and that they exchanged presents of sweetmeats among themselves when they heard of General Gordon's death. No Hindu has yet killed an English official, and it is because Mussulmans have done so several times that the officials are eager to please them. It is probably also for this that Anglo-Indians are reviling Hindus and coaxing Mussulmans. The writer heartily wishes the welfare of Mussulmans, and has no objection to officials placing greater trust in them than in Hindus. But he feels it intolerable that because officials are interested in coaxing Mussulmans, they should therefore abuse Hindus everyday.

SILCHAR,  
Jan. 3rd, 1887.

75. The *Silchar* of the 3rd January, thinks that with men like Lord Dufferin and Sir Rivers Thompson at the head of the administration, it is impossible for the country not to be miserable.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
Jan. 7th, 1887.

76. The *Projábandhu*, of the 7th January, referring to the unprovoked assault made by the Assistant Superintendent of Police upon Baboo Chandi Charan Som, the Circle Pundit and village Postmaster of Kasiari, in the district of Midnapore, says that it has now become necessary for Bengalis, whenever such assaults are made upon them by Europeans, to take the law into their own hands, and give the latter a sound and severe thrashing.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 12th, 1887.

77. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th January, says that all Bengal desires the presentation of an address to Sir Rivers Thompson to leave the country. Not one of the acts done by him during his administration is in consonance with liberal principles. Sir Rivers Thompson has not dealt fairly by natives either in the matter of the Ilbert Bill, or in that of local Self-Government, or in any other important matter. Sir Rivers Thompson has probably opposed native interests from the honest conviction that, it is not expedient to make natives the equal of Englishmen, and the writer would have had nothing to say against such a course of action, if Sir Rivers had adopted it in a private capacity. But by allowing himself to be escorted to the railway station by volunteers, with the view of impressing Lord Ripon and natives with a sense of the strength of his party, he declared himself the leader of Anglo-Indians and directly fomented race-feeling. His private character is unexceptionable, and he could have secured many disciples if he had set himself up as a clergyman. But as a ruler he has shown incompetency in every matter. He has done some showy things in order to please Mussulmans. But he deserves no praise for providing facilities for the education of Mussulmans and for their admission into the public service, for it was simply his duty to do these things in his official capacity. The writer hopes that Hindus and Mussulmans in the mofussil will not be deluded by what servile flatterers may say. Sir Rivers Thompson has shown not only political incapacity, but positive ill-feeling against natives at every step. For a native to present an address to such a person will be to become a traitor to his country. The writer has no objection to the raising of a golden statue of Sir Rivers Thompson by his friends and admirers. But, he thinks, that nothing should be done in the name of the country. The writer is sorry that

flattery in certain quarters compels him to speak in this strain about Sir Rivers. He has no wish to wound Sir Rivers Thompson's feelings. He has praised Sir Rivers Thompson, whenever he has found anything in his action deserving of praise. He has no merits which could entitle him to an address.

78. The same paper will be glad to see Mr. Yule succeed the late Mr. Bullen Smith in the India Council.  
Appointment of Mr. Yule as a member of the India Council.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 12th, 1886.

79. The same paper has no objection to Sir Rivers Thompson being appointed a member of the India Council.  
Appointment of Sir Rivers Thompson as a member of the India Council.

SAHACHAR.

80. The *Gramvási*, of the 13th January, referring to the approaching Jubilee, suggests that steps should be taken to impart general and technical education to the people, in commemoration of the event, and prays that Her Majesty may very appropriately order the abolition of the salt duty and of the trade in opium and spirituous liquors.

GRAMVASI,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

81. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 13th January, alluding to the formation of a new order entitled "The Order of the Rose," remarks that mere sound no longer pleases the people.  
"The Order of the Rose."

SURABHI & PATAKA,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

82. The same paper, alluding to the movement which has been set on foot by Anglo-Indians with the view of presenting Sir Rivers Thompson with aparting address, warns native gentlemen against being caught in the trap that has been laid for them in this connection.  
An address to Sir Rivers Thompson.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

83. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 14th January, complains of the cruel treatment by Hindustani cartmen of the bullocks which draw their carts. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecutes cartmen who employ bullocks suffering from wounds and ulcers; but it does not prosecute them for making the poor animals draw over loaded carts.  
Cruelty to animals.

ARYA DARPAN  
Jan. 14th, 1887.

84. The *Samvád Purnachandrodaya*, of the 15th January, says that, on the eve of his departure, Sir Rivers Thompson is trying his best to do good to this country. Had he done so before he would have now found his praises sung in every corner of Bengal. The whole Bengali nation will yet pray for his prosperity if he tries to do good to this country when he gets a seat in the Council of the Secretary of State.  
Sir Rivers Thompson.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Jan. 15th, 1887.

85. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th January, referring to the approaching Jubilee, on the 16th February, remarks that though the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign will be completed on the 20th of June, still the day for the celebration of the Jubilee has been fixed earlier simply with a view of enabling the Viceroy and his Lieutenants to finish the ceremony before going to the hills. The rulers of the country having their eyes fixed upon their own comfort and convenience can turn February into June. The remonstrances of the people can have no effect.  
The Queen's Jubilee.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 15th, 1886.

86. The same paper, alluding to the approaching Jubilee, makes the following remarks:—  
The Queen's Jubilee.

SANJIVANI.

Now that the Queen-mother is about to complete the 50th year of her reign, it is but proper that the Indians should rejoice on the occasion and wish their mother long life.

But they are unwilling to confine their rejoicing to displays of fire-works and to balls and dinners. They are poor sons of their poor mother India. And on this occasion they mean to do something to ameliorate her condition. The zemindars are gradually sinking under the burden of debt. The middle classes are labouring day and night to make the two ends meet, and the poor are dying every day. Such is the deplorable condition of India. While crores of Indian money are finding their way into the pockets of foreign manufacturers, the people of the country are dying for want of food. It is but proper that efforts should be made to put an end to this state of things on this auspicious occasion. Technical schools should be established in all provincial capitals. Something will thus be done to improve the condition of the people, and to hand down the name of Her Majesty to latest generations of Indians. Feasts and balls are trifling matters, and to make them the essence of such a celebration will be to offer an insult to Her Majesty. The writer fears lest the Jubilee should merely end with displays of fire-works, reviews of troops, and such like things. The Government wishes to confine the ceremony to one day, which is most improper, because nothing befitting the occasion could be done in one day. The writer specially requests the Government to do something substantial on this occasion, which will be remembered by remote generations in India, and the recital of which will fill future generations with gratitude and reverence for Her Majesty. Let the Government establish technical schools, introduce the representative principle in the Legislative Councils, and employ Indians more largely in the administration of the country.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

87. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 17th January, says that if the Queen avails herself of the occasion of the Jubilee to mitigate the harshness of

the present Criminal Law and of the Jail Law, she will have shown her affection for her Indian subjects in a manner which will be not only worthy of her, but will also evoke a warm and hearty response from the people of this unfortunate country.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Jan. 17th, 1887.

88. The *Navavibhákar Sádhárani*, of the 17th January, says that Indians have several duties to perform, such as duties to Government and duties to themselves, which consist in making their

greivances known to Government. The National Congress is only trying to perform, and that in a very imperfect manner, this second class of duties. Indians owe many duties to Government which they do not perform. They do not, for instance, assist the police in the performance of its work. The police is worthless in itself. It is not also assisted by the people as it should be. It has therefore become a mere farce. There are other duties to Government which natives do not perform, and these the Congress has not thought fit to discuss or point out. It has not also taken any steps to check the growing ill-feeling between Hindus and Mussulmans. It has therefore seriously narrowed its sphere of action and usefulness by confining its attention to the question of informing Government of the grievances of natives. And many of those grievances even have not been brought to the notice of the Government. If there is any single question in which the feelings of natives should be made known to Government, it is the question of the Arms Act. That Act means that Government has no confidence in the people, and the people, understanding this, have ceased to confide in the Government. Such an Act is injurious to both Government and the people, and the question of its repeal ought to have been taken up by the Congress. Political agitation will be useless if the Government and

the people do not trust each other ; and the Congress, whose principal work is political agitation, should have addressed itself to the task of restoring that trust by endeavouring to get the Arms Act repealed.

89. The *Samvád Purnachandradoya*, of the 18th January, says that The Jubilee.

lasting good will be done to India if Government avails itself of the Jubilee to establish industrial schools in all parts of the country. The people's enthusiasm in the Jubilee will be also better evoked if it is celebrated on different days in June in different parts of the country.

90. The *Dainik*, of the 18th January, referring to the rumour that The transfer of Mr. Abdas Salem. the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Abdas Salem, has been transferred from Rajshahye on the supposition that he was the real writer of the letter, which lately appeared in the newspapers supporting the National Congress, asks, who is responsible for the transfer of this innocent gentleman—the Bengal Government or the National Congress ?

91. The same paper, of the 19th January, says that the people of the English soldiers at Barrackpore. villages adjoining Barrackpore are in a very uncomfortable state from a fear of the English soldiers. Females' honour is not safe against them. The Commanding Officers of regiments should take every care to keep the soldiers in check.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

92. The *Samvád Báhiká*, of the 6th January, regrets to find that Murders and thefts in Balasore. murders and thefts are increasing in the Balasore town. It is informed that the

portions of the Grand Trunk Road, which lies between Bangria and Shergurh, and is at a distance of only a few miles from Balasore, is infested by robbers. It draws the attention of the authorities to the subject.

93. The *Utkal Dípiká*, of the 8th January, is of opinion that a monthly An Urdu teacher for the Balasore Zillah School. grant of Rs. 40 should be made from the Mohsin Fund to the Balasore zillah school in order to enable it to entertain an Urdu teacher for the benefit of the Mahomedan candidates, who generally select Urdu as their second language.

94. The same paper informs the public that the *Pindica* money presented The police and the temple of Jagan-nath. in the presence of Jagannath was distrained by constables and head constables, who, with their uniforms on, touched the god's throne and thus committed a sacrilegious act, for which the *Mahasnana* of the god (a ceremony which has to be performed when the temple is polluted) had to be gone through.

95. The same paper speaks highly of the proceedings of a meeting The National Congress and the Mahomedans of Cuttack. of Mahomedans in Cuttack, expressing sympathy with the National Congress. The meeting clearly showed that it had no sympathy with those Mussulmans in Calcutta who had tried to defeat the intentions of the Congress by absenting themselves from its meetings.

96. Adverting to the recent resolution of Government on the Canal The Orissa canals. Revenue Report, the same paper observes that means of communication, but agriculture in that province has derived very little benefit therefrom.

97. The *Sebaka*, of the 13th January, regards the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the question of the enrolment of natives as volunteers, mooted in the address of the Indian Association, as very discouraging.

SAMVAD PURNA-CHANDRADOYA,  
Jan. 18th, 1887.

DAINIK,  
Jan. 18th, 1887.

DAINIK,  
Jan. 19th, 1887.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
Jan. 6th, 1887.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
Jan. 8th, 1887.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

SEBAKA,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

SNEAKA,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

98. The same paper reproduces the memorial, which about 1,500 petitioners, including a large number of distinguished men, have presented to His Honor

Prayer for the release of the transported Rajah of Pooree.  
the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, praying for the release of Raja Dibya Sing Deb of Pooree, and makes the following observations :—

" We hope His Honour will grant the prayer ; and the Uriyas, if this prayer of theirs is granted, will gladly associate the act of mercy with the other joyful events of the Jubilee year."

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 22nd January 1887.*